

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free: thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.
WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1844.

REMOVAL OF THE STANDARD OFFICE.
The Publication and Printing Office of the **WHIG STANDARD** is now located in the large building on the east side of Sixth street, four doors south of Pennsylvania Avenue.

HOW THEY GET ALONG WITH MR. POLK DOWN EAST.

The Loco-focos in the Northern States have many difficulties to contend with, in reconciling the people to the ultra free trade sentiments of Mr. Polk. They have no resource but in showing or asserting that their candidate is equally in favor of protection as Mr. Clay.

Another difficulty with the friends of Mr. Polk in the Northern States is to reconcile his Texas sentiments with the scruples of the people upon the subject of slavery. It is, therefore, asserted that annexation is to curtail the institution, in the extent of country it covers; and eventually, we suppose, to produce its abolition. It is well known that the grand object of the project is to perpetuate slavery, and consequently we have the common case presented of the meeting of extremes—the Northern abolitionists and the Southern nullifiers. In illustration of these remarks, we hand over to our Southern friends the arguments that are used north of the Potomac to ingratiate the people with Mr. Polk. When the Southern Whigs hear Mr. Clay denounced for his high tariff views, they can appeal to Mr. Polk's Northern friends for proof that he, too, is a protectionist equally with Mr. Clay. And when annexation is advocated as a Southern measure, designed to promote Southern interests, the Whigs will be able to bring the testimony of the Northern Loco-focos, the "numerical majority," in evidence that annexation is a latent scheme for the abolition of slavery. We believe that the great majority of the Northern men who favor the scheme, look to it as a means of drawing away the slave population to the extreme South, and thereby adding to the number of free States, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. Such is the ground upon which the measure has been invariably defended north of the Potomac; and such is the ground upon which the most urgent appeals are made to the abolitionists.

From the Augusta (Me.) Age.

MR. POLK IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION.

Col. Polk is opposed to a "protective tariff," properly so called; that is to say, to a tariff for protection merely, and without reference to revenue. He is in favor of a revenue tariff, with incidental protection. This is all right, and it is precisely the ground taken by Mr. Clay.

In January, 1833, upon the tariff bill then under discussion in Committee of the Whole in the United States House of Representatives, Col. Polk says:

"No member of the committee who yielded his assent to this bill, I may safely affirm, desires to prostrate the manufacturer, nor will such, in their judgment, be the effect of the bill. I venture to affirm that the bill, so far from prostrating these establishments, affords sufficient incidental protection to enable all such as are based on real, not borrowed capital, and which are conducted with economy and skill, not only to stand, under this bill, but, &c. &c."

Col. Polk, as will be seen, expressly recognises the doctrine of "incidental protection," and went in favor of the bill under discussion, because he believed that it afforded "sufficient" protection of that sort.

We have elsewhere shown, that, taking **THEIR OWN AVOWALS** as the test, Mr. Clay and Col. Polk occupy the same ground on the tariff question.

A yoddy who affirms the contrary, or who undertakes to condemn Col. Polk as a "free trade" man, and to advocate Mr. Clay as a "protectionist," **FALSIFIES THE MOST NOTORIOUS FACTS.**

The following extract is from the speech of Mr. C. J. in the Senate of the United States on the 21st January, 1844, in reply to Mr. Woodbury, on the Texas bill—report of the Washington National Intelligence:

"Carry out, then, said he, the spirit of the Compromise Act. Look to revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I admitted had been put to rest. **THERE IS NO NECESSITY OF PROTECTION FOR PROTECTION.**"

From the same paper.

A large part of Texas lies north of this parallel, and the southern people do not expect, and do not ask, that slavery be allowed in this portion of that country.

I recollect from these facts, that the annexation of Texas to the United States, will convert a large part of it, one-half or thereabouts, from a slave country into a free country.

Will not Abolitionists go for the annexation to accomplish so desirable a result?
And now let us look at the matter in another point of view.

The present laws of Texas prohibit the importation of slaves from any country except the U. States. Such laws are against the pecuniary interest of Texas, because slaves can be purchased cheaper elsewhere than they can be in the United States. In Cuba, for example, slaves are cheaper, because Cuba is constantly supplied by new importations from Africa.

If Texas remains an independent power, how long will its people maintain laws which are AGAINST THEIR INTEREST; laws which compel them to buy the slaves they want, in the dearest market; laws which cut them off from the Cuba slave market, which is close by them?

Or, if these laws are nominally maintained, how long will they be enforced? Is it not well known that they are not enforced even now?

On the other hand, if Texas is admitted into Union, we shall have a substantial and certain guaranty that no addition will be made to the number of slaves on this continent, by importation from Cuba, or any other foreign slave mart. The United States laws forbid such importations, and the United States laws are, and will be enforced, because a large majority of the people of the United States are now, and always will be, opposed to slavery.

Will not Abolitionists, then, go for the annexation, so as certainly to prevent any addition to the number of slaves in North America, and so to render impossible, so far as North America is concerned, a revival of the horrors and abominations of the slave trade?

STOP THAT LIE.

The Globe of yesterday quotes a paragraph from the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, in which the writer denies that there was any disturbing of the closing scenes of the House, or any attempt to prevent action by certain members whose names have been held up to public reprobation. The editor of the Globe was conscious of the falsehood of the statement, and what is of more importance still, he was conscious that hundreds of people in this District know it to be false, and hence, although with characteristic recklessness, he gives it currency, he has not dared to vouch for one line of it. The remarks he appends to the paragraph, which might be mistaken by a careless reader as avouching the truth of the statement, make no allusion to it, or to the scenes in the House to which it refers. The editor cautiously abstains, that he might not be convicted of falsehood, from any, the most distant remark, confirmatory of the anonymous letter-writer, but by inserting it in his columns he endeavors to render the lie as serviceable as possible to the party. It is a maxim in law, we believe, and it certainly is in morals, that the receiver of stolen goods is as culpable as the thief, and by parity of reason, we think that the hawk of lies and calumny is as wicked and prostituted as their fabricator. Such is the attitude of the Globe.

The writer for the Post, the manufacturer of this "notion," upon which the Globe has turned pedlar, says, "Some of those I happen to know were favorable to the passage of the (District bank) bill; and almost all of them I distinctly recollect to have seen sitting perfectly quiet and silent in their seats while these imaginary rows were going on."

We can only say in reply to the first passage of this quotation, that if the members referred to were in favor of the bill, they were too cowardly to vote for it. They were afraid of the odium of being called bank men; and if there were any truth in the statement, which we doubt, it only proves that the members in question meanly skulked from their duty.

But when it is asserted that the members whose names have been published as the organizers sat quietly in their seats, and offered no interruption to the deliberations of the House, we have only to say that it is false. No great noise was necessary, however, in obstructing action—that was accomplished by incessant motions to go into Committee of the Whole, to adjourn, &c. All this the editor of the Globe knows to be true, and which, if brought to the witness box, with a proper attachment for his ears, he could not deny.

What will the fabricator and vender of this lie do with the testimony of the Hon. Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, upon the point? Some Loco-foco upon the floor of the House had the cool impudence to assert that the Whigs had created the confusion, upon which Mr. Saunders, a Loco-foco himself, instantly rose and contradicted it, asserting that it was the work of certain of his own party, whose names he called upon the reporters to take down. The editor of the Globe knows this to be true, and he has never dared to gainsay it himself, although he prostitutes himself to the base work of disseminating the lies of another.

A CRUMB OF COMFORT FOR THE NORTHERN LOCO-FOCOS.—The Charleston Mercury, an out-and-out Polk paper, says:

"MR. POLK'S VIEWS ON THE TARIFF, the Bank, and the ALL ABSORBING QUESTION of Texas, are SOUTHERN TO THE BACK BONE."

WHEELING AHOY!—Do tell the Whigs in your Congressional District to take up a candidate, and let STEENROD stay at home. Shame that the wealth of a father should send a son to Congress, session after session, without an effort on the part of the Whigs, to defeat his combined Loco-foco faults and aristocratic pretensions.—*Phila. Forum.*

Yes, and such a son to make a display of. If you can't send a good Whig, let us have a Loco-foco with some ability to back up his pretensions—this one is a mere automaton, hardly equal to Faber's celebrated invention—because it can talk. He is "small potatoes, and very few in a bill."

PARALLEL SPECIMENS OF BRAGGING.

The Richmond Enquirer of a recent date has the following brag:

Extract of a letter, dated

"WASHINGTON, June 4.

"The intelligence from all quarters is most favorable to the friends of Polk and Dallas. For the first time in many years, all the rival branches of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania are united to a man, and will only vie with each other in showing the greatest zeal for the present nominees. A majority of at least 25,000 is confidently claimed."

This is very good—good enough to be used by the Globe, &c.

But now let us see what the same paper said of the same State four years ago:

From the Richmond Enquirer of March 24, '40.

"THE KEYSTONE STATE" ERECT!

Extract of a letter from Harrisburg, March 21. "In Pennsylvania, the good old well-tried 'Keystone of the Arch,' the political horizon is clear and unclouded; the Democratic Convention, having happily, by a wise and judicious system of measures, effectually extinguished the spark of discord which Federal Whiggery had so earnestly strove to fan into a flame. Our Democracy now enters the contest full of animation and confidence. THE ISSUE HERE NO SANE MAN CAN DOUBT! The Whigs as usual will swagger and boast, and 'play such fantastic tricks before high heaven as would make an angel weep,' while the Democracy pursuing the 'even tenor of their way,' but not the less firmly resolved on doing their duty, WILL CARRY THE STATE BY FROM 15 TO 20,000 MAJORITY!"

As the Richmond Whig remarks on this—the bragger of 1840 came within TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND of the truth, and his fellow of 1844 will fare no better—rather worse.

The Disunionists of South Carolina, who made James K. Polk a great man, are going ahead bravely in the work of marring the Union. The Calhoun organ here justifies these proceedings, from which it is fair to infer that Mr. Calhoun himself connives at them. A strange state of things that, when the first Minister of the Government is engaged in a plot to dissolve it.

MORE TREASON.—At a late meeting in Lancaster District, South Carolina, after numerous fiery resolves to dissolve the Union, if Texas was not annexed to this country, it was resolved, in event of war, that the star spangled banner would soon wave in triumph over the palace of the Montezuma, (city of Mexico.) So that the acquisition of Texas and the dismemberment of this glorious Union, are not the only objects of these unimmaculate patriots and disinterested statesmen. A war of plunder and spoliation is to be waged against our Southern neighbor, and all her territories are to be wrested from her by the arm of force!

Richmond Whig.

The Polkites and Disunionists of South Carolina propose to call a Convention of the slave-holding States, at Nashville, in August, to "take in consideration the question of annexing Texas to the Union, if the Union will accept it; or, if the Union will not accept it, then of annexing Texas to the Southern States!"

And that the Convention request the President to "call Congress together immediately; when the final issue shall be made up, and the alternatives distinctly presented to the Free States, either to admit Texas into the Union, or to proceed peaceably and calmly to arrange the terms of a dissolution of the Union."

These propositions appear in the Columbia "South Carolinian," (Mr. Calhoun's organ for the centre.)

Mr. Benton knew what the Democrats (or this wing of them) were about, when he charged them with meditating a dissolution of the Union!—*Id.*

MR. DALLAS'S BIOGRAPHER.

We find the following, (says the Kennebec Journal,) in a long and fulsome biographical sketch of George M. Dallas, taken from the Democratic Review:

"On the 3d of March, 1833, the term expired for which he had been elected to the Senate. At his own request, his name was withheld from the Legislature as a candidate for re-election."

If all the assertions of the writer of this sketch of Mr. Dallas are as wilfully false as the above, no dependence can be placed on the honesty of the delineation of Mr. Dallas's character, or the accuracy of his statements. At the expiration of his term of service, Mr. Dallas was a candidate for re-election, but such had been his treacherous course, and servility to Gen. Jackson, that he was unceremoniously cast aside, after a large number of ballots, and a Mr. McKean chosen. The falsity of the above quotation will appear from the following records of the first Legislature upon whom devolved the filling of the vacancy, which we find inserted in the Boston Atlas:

On the 12th of March, 1833, the two Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature met in Convention, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator for six years from the preceding 4th. The following was the ballot:

McKean	46
Rush	39
Sergeant	17
Muhlenburg	16
DALLAS	THREE!

As there was no prospect of electing anybody at that time, the Convention adjourned, to meet again, a few days after. On that occasion, the following was the vote: Dallas gaining a little strength, although we are told "his name was withheld from the Legislature as a candidate for re-election!"

McKean	46
Rush	42
Dallas	22
Sergeant	13
Muhlenburg	3

Mr. McKean was ultimately elected, although the Convention was obliged to dissolve without then effecting a choice.

The New York papers state that their harbor presents quite a warlike appearance. The Mexican steamers Montezuma and Guadalupe, the Princeton, Bainbridge, and two other revenue cutters are lying off the Battery, and in the mid-air looms up the glorious old North Carolina, a mountain among little hills.

It is pity our Loco-foco friends had not more of the good easy souls who compose the "Young Hickory Club" of Morristown, N. J. It would save a vast deal of ink and labor, if all would be as easily gammoned, with their eyes open. The following are their notions about "Polk and free trade!"

"Resolved, That the story of Col. Polk being a free trade man, so industriously circulated by the Whigs, must be told to other ears than those of the Democrats of Morris, in order to gain credence; we do not believe a word of it, and shall not until we have some better proof than the bare assertions of Whig office holders and office seekers."

"Resolved, That believing a permanent tariff of some kind to be of great consequence to the manufacturer, we, like our candidates for President and Vice President, are opposed to disturbing the present tariff law."

THE NATIVES.—Great preparations are making in Philadelphia by the Native Americans to celebrate the 4th of July. They are building in Kensington a ship for the procession, twenty-six feet in length, six feet and a half beam, depth of hold four feet. Her timbers to be obtained from the hull of the "Reliance," said to be the first ship ever chartered by the United States; and therefore the first American vessel. The new vessel is to be caulked with oakum from the same source, which is in a perfect state.

A NEW INVENTION.—The editor of the Savannah Sun has examined, and describes, a rifle that can be discharged forty-two times in about one minute and a quarter. It has but a single barrel, parallel with which is a brass tube containing forty-two charges. The butt of the gun is hollow, in which is deposited the apparatus that loads the gun, puts on the percussion cap, pricks the cartridge, and discharges the load. Instantly, by drawing three external finger pieces, the barrel is again supplied with a fresh cartridge, again capped and fired. The inventor is a Mr. Baldwin.

The Enquirer has been authorized by Mr. Calhoun to say that he disapproves of the Disunion sentiments, or the expression of them, (which does not appear,) recently made by the public meetings in South Carolina. We do not doubt but that the publication of these sentiments is vastly unpleasant, at this juncture, to the Hon. Secretary of State. It furnishes strong confirmation of the truth of Col. Benton's charge, that these men are intent on a dissolution of the Union, and that the late Texas Treaty was designed to promote that treasonable scheme. It convinces the people of the truth of that charge; and being a premature development, made by the very men implicated, there is no possibility of escape.—*Rich. Whig.*

A SIGN IN THE NORTHWEST.—Mr. Shinn, the Senator from the Harrison District, and for many years a leading Democrat in that region, has in an address to the public avowed his opposition to Polk and Dallas, and his determination to vote for Clay. Mr. Van Buren was his first choice; but that gentleman having been cheated out of his nomination by intrigue and management, and by delegates disobeying the instructions of their constituents, Mr. Shinn takes the second best, Henry Clay.

We note this as a sign of the tendency of popular feeling in the northwest part of the State—a region deeply interested in a stable system of protection to domestic industry. We shall not be surprised to see the great body of the people of that region follow the lead of Mr. Shinn.—*Id.*

Out here the Loco-focos begin to call Mr. Polk "the Sampson of the Democracy," but down in Tennessee they have taught the whole Loco-foco world that if he is the "Sampson of Democracy," he is Sampson with his head shaved!—*Rochester Democrat.*

George M. Dallas, Loco-foco candidate for Vice President, was one of the counsel of the notorious *Monroe Edwards*. It appears that the counsel of Edwards, after his conviction, extorted from Messrs. Brown and Corrie, the owners of the stolen money found in his (Edwards') possession, a fee of one thousand five hundred dollars, before they would give it up, for services rendered by Dallas and his associate counsel, in endeavoring to prevent the owners of the money recovering possession of their own property. On the conviction of Edwards, this money, if he ever had any claim to it before, was certainly not his then; and Dallas and his associates had no right either in law or equity to touch one cent of the money. It was a regular Loco-foco operation.

MR. DORR.—The Supreme Court meet again, according to adjournment, to give the opinion of the court on the motion in arrest of judgment for want of jurisdiction. There can be no question as to the decision of the judges on this point. It was brought up in the commencement of the trial, and the prisoner waved all objections to the jurisdiction.

It is a principle of English common law, as old as Magna Charta, that for sufficient cause a person may be removed from one county to another for trial in the impossibility or improbability of procuring an impartial jury in the county where the offence is committed.

The court will decide against postponing the sentence, and it will probably be pronounced on Monday, and immediately put into execution.—*Providence Transcript.*

FROM AUX CAYES.

Capt. Davis, of the schooner Montgomery, arrived yesterday from Jacmel, informs us that letters had reached that place from Aux Cayes, stating that the Black General had plundered the Mulattoes of all their property, and had put a number of them to death. On the 1st inst., the new President had appointed this Black General Governor of Aux Cayes. The new President had chartered the Dutch brig Napoleon, and put an Ambassador on board, and sent her to the city of St. Domingo to the Spanish, to endeavor to get them to come under the Haytian flag, but they refused, and wished the President to acknowledge their independence. They would not receive the Ambassador, and he had returned. The Spanish part had two small men-of-war brigs. It was reported at Jacmel that the old President had left for Jamaica. The U. S. ship Preble and a British schooner of war were lying at the town of Aux Cayes, with their guns pointed on the town.

New York Express, of Tuesday.

For the Whig Standard.
HAVE THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA A RIGHT TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT PUBLIC MEN AND THINGS, AND WHAT ARE THE GRIEVANCES OF WHICH THEY HAVE A RIGHT TO COMPLAIN?
NO. 1.

Recent events, which have transpired at the Capitol, and the tone of the remarks indulged in by politicians here and elsewhere, hostile and contemptuous towards the people of this District, have induced me to beg the use of your columns, as a journal staunch in its devotion to the best interests of the community among whom it is circulated, whilst I proceed to discuss, in a brief and condensed manner, the points which I have adopted as the caption of my essays.

It is a common thing to hear persons explain that, because the citizens of the District have no vote, and therefore no influence on the elections, they ought to keep silent, to stand aloof from the periodical excitement which prevails so deeply and widely throughout the land, and, by so doing, would best consult their own interests, and secure the favor of Congress and the Executive.

I would request the readers of your journal to refer to the time when the Constitution of the United States was under discussion at Richmond in 1788, and to gather from the perusal of the speeches made on that clause which invested Congress with the power of exclusive jurisdiction in a District not exceeding ten miles square, what were the impressions of the debaters, Messrs. Grayson, Mason, Henry, and Madison. They will find Mr. Mason making such remarks as these:

"What sort of a jury shall we have in the Ten Miles Square! The immediate creatures of Government. What chance will poor men get, where Congress have power of legislating in all cases whatever, and where judges and juries may be under their influence, and bound to support their operations? No, sir; if an attempt should be made to establish tyranny over the people, here are Ten Miles Square, where the greatest offender may meet protection."

We have, on the other hand, Mr. Madison urging, in reply, the following points:

"If there be any knowledge in my mind of the nature of man, I should think it would be the last thing that would enter into the mind of any man to grant exclusive advantages in a very circumscribed District to the prejudice of the community at large. I believe that whatever State may become the seat of the General Government, it will become the object of the jealousy and the envy of the other States."

Now, the citizens of the District, so referred to, have to select one of two things. Either to verify the prophecy of Mr. Mason, and run the almost inevitable risk of becoming the "immediate creatures of Government," or to make good that of Mr. Madison, who asserted, "that whatever State may become the seat of the General Government, it will become the object of the jealousy and the envy of the other States."

If they listen to the remarks and wishes of the minority in this District, and succumb to the threats and dictation of the majority in the House of Representatives, the fate of its citizens will be a sad one, indeed. They can very easily, comfortably, and effectually consult their immediate, temporary, and pecuniary interests, by being silent and submissive, or rather by becoming willing and obsequious students of the political barometer, and by paying courtier to that majority or to the Administration, now in power, secure for themselves a portion of the loaves and fishes, although at the expense of self respect, honesty, and principle. If I know the people among whom I live, they will not be so silly as to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. I cannot suppose that any threat, oppression, or cajolery will induce my fellow citizens to refrain from an honest, bold, and manly expression of their opinions on public matters in the proper place, manner, and occasion. They may sacrifice some cherished interest by their fearlessness, but the evil will be temporary, and they will be more respected for their independence. It is only in case they should become what Mr. Mason imagined would be their fate—mere Government creatures—hangers on and partisans, about the skirts of the Democratic majority of the House and the present Executive, that the name of a citizen of the District of Columbia would be considered one of degradation and reproach. Besides, when a community adopts as the motive and end of all their thoughts, words, and deeds, mere pecuniary and personal gain and security, and to that effect are willing to connive at the vices of those high in power, it is but the first step in the road to dishonor. Not content with this tacit and accommodating connivance, those thus "clothed with a little brief authority," will grow more exacting and overbearing, in proportion to the concessions we made to their interests and misconduct, and will finally make it a necessary voucher for establishing a claim for the loaves and fishes, that the enslaved inhabitants of the District shall take an active and uncompromising part in their measures and support. Neutrality will not be sufficient for our rulers—one false step will bring on another, and by a rapid succession of exactions on the one side, and trembling concessions on the other, the poor, contemptible, whipped inhabitants of this political Sodom and Gomorrah would soon become almost too base even for pity and contempt.

I intend and propose, in the course of the few and brief essays which I wish you to publish, for the advantage and justification of the District, that its citizens have not only a right, but that it is their duty, to express their political opinions; and that, if they did not, their conduct would be slavish and selfish, and the country would brand them as false to themselves and to the Republic.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1844.

WHIG DOCUMENTS.

The subscribers have for sale—
Speech of Senator Rives, of Virginia, in opposition to Mr. McDuffie's proposition to repeal the Tariff act of 1842—32 pages, price \$2 per 100.
Speech of Senator Dutton, of New Jersey, on the Tariff—16 pages, price \$1 per 100.
Speech of Hon. John WHITE, of Kentucky, in defence of Mr. Clay, upon the charge of "Bargain and Sale"—8 pages, price 75 cents per 100.
Speech of Hon. J. J. HARDIN, of Illinois, reviewing the principles of James K. Polk and the leaders of modern Democracy—16 pages, price \$1 per 100.
Letter of Hon. D. D. BARNARD, of New York, in review of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Finance and Public Debt—8 pages, price 75 cents per 100.
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